

have been declining under the emissions cap currently in place, but not fast enough for environmentally sensitive areas like the Adirondack Mountains and the Hudson Valley. This bill would cut the amount of SO₂ emitted in half in 2003 so dirty power plants won't be able to continue business-as-usual and get around pollution restrictions.

But even more important, this proposal finally takes on dangerous nitrogen oxide emissions. The Clean Air Act as it stands virtually ignores nitrogen oxides which in many ways is the most dangerous pollutant because of its devastating contributions to acid rain and also ozone pollution which can cause significant health risks for people suffering from respiratory problems like asthma.

This bill creates a market-based cap and trade system for NO_x emissions similar to that already in place under the Clean Air Act of 1990 that regulates SO₂. Under such a trading system, States are given pollution allowances directly related to the percent of power the utilities in their state produce. The state then divides up these allowances to each utility in whatever manner they choose. The system provides incentives for utilities to produce less pollution than allotted because they can sell extra allowances to other utilities. However, if a utility exceeds its emission allowances, even after buying additional credits, they will be subject to serious financial penalty.

Another important provision dealing with NO_x emissions seeks to cut these emissions at the most dangerous point of the year for many elderly and children afflicted with respiratory problems. The bill cuts in half the NO_x allowance during the summer months of May, June, July, August, and September when the heat and sunshine combine with NO_x and other pollutants to create hazardous ozone pollution.

I am pleased with the support this legislation has already received from many environmental organizations and industry groups. I also look forward to working with all of the New York delegation in the House and Senate as well as my fellow Members of Congress that are serious about reducing pollution in this country. I urge all my colleagues to co-sponsor this legislation and become committed to this cause. It's time for all of us to get together to fight against acid rain and for the health of our citizens and the health of our vital natural resources.

CONGRATULATIONS ON 50 YEARS OF SUCCESS

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 31, 1997

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the owners and employees of the Federal Bronze Casting Industries, Inc. of Newark, NJ, and the Fox Hills Industries, Inc., of Huntington Beach, CA, for over 50 years of service and dedication to their communities.

These companies are strong, small businesses which produce mainly bronze sand castings, but also work with other alloys such as aluminum and brass. Their membership in the Non-Ferrous Founders' Society, the association for nonferrous foundries, is a visible indication to their customers, as well as other in-

dustry members, that they are concerned with quality issues and understand the necessity of moving the foundry industry into the next century. Today, I would especially recognize John W. Burk, president, and Douglas J. Reichard, vice president. I am confident that under their leadership, Federal Bronze and Fox Hills will continue to flourish.

The U.S. nonferrous foundry industry is comprised of companies producing aluminum, brass, bronze and other nonferrous metal castings, principally via the sand and permanent mold casting processes. Nonferrous foundries constitute nearly two-thirds of the entire U.S. foundry industry. Though some foundries specialize producing castings primarily of one metal type, many nonferrous foundries routinely produce both aluminum and copper-based castings. Other nonferrous foundries may produce castings from zinc, magnesium or ferrous metals as well. Nearly every manufacturing sector of the economy employ nonferrous castings, which are particularly important in areas such as automotive production, plumbing and fluid handling, industrial, marine, aircraft and aerospace products; machine tool and heavy machinery, housing and construction, appliances, and defense and military, ordnance, applications.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the owners and employees of Federal Bronze and Fox Hills for their untiring efforts to provide quality products. I would also like to recognize the thousands of small foundries, located in urban and rural areas alike in all 50 States, which help make America stronger and more prosperous.

IN HONOR OF VIRGINIA AND PAWEŁ BEDNAREK

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 31, 1997

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay a respectful tribute to Virginia and Paweł Bednarek who have been chosen as the Marshals for the Greenpoint, Brooklyn contingent in the 1997 Pulaski Day Parade in New York City. As editors of Greenpoint's local paper, the Greenpoint Gazette, and through their civic activities, the Bednareks have contributed immensely to the Greenpoint community.

Virginia Bednarek, born and raised in Greenpoint, Brooklyn, is the daughter of the late Adelle Haines, the founder and original editor of the Greenpoint Gazette. After her mother passed away, Virginia Bednarek assumed the position of editor of the Gazette.

Paweł Bednarek met his wife in 1978 when he came from Europe to the United States to continue his study of music and singing. During the early years of their marriage, Paweł achieved wide acclaim for his vocal talent. In 1992, he joined Virginia at the Gazette.

Through the Gazette, the Bednareks keep the community informed about current events while highlighting subjects of local importance each week. They also devote much of their free time to community causes. They led community opposition to New York City zoning laws that permitted X-rated stores to open in Greenpoint.

The Bednareks' personal dedication to the Greenpoint community is evident in their sup-

port of organizations such as the Boy Scouts of America, the YMCA and St. Stan's Athletic League. They are both parishioners at St. Stanislaus Kostka Church where Mr. Bednarek is the vice-president of the Third Order of St. Francis of Assisi. The Bednareks have a son, John Paul, and a daughter, Maria Yvonne.

For their wideranging efforts and accomplishments, the couple has been honored by organizations such as the Catholic War Veterans, the Northside Community Development and St. Stan's Athletic League.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues rise with me in this tribute to Virginia and Paweł Bednarek. Mr. and Mrs. Bednarek are tremendously talented and exhibit extraordinary dedication to their community. I am delighted that they live in my district.

HELPING AMERICA'S CHILDREN AT RISK

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 31, 1997

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, last night, I had the distinct honor to have dinner with Mr. Wintley Phipps, who many Members know from his extraordinary singing during Mother Theresa's visit a few weeks ago. Following that ceremony, I met with Mr. Phipps to discuss how we can ensure that some of our most underprivileged young people can participate in the amazing opportunities in the Information Age.

He responded by assembling more than a dozen of the brightest minds in the African-American community—educators, doctors, bankers, computer graphics specialists and others. They have developed what I believe is a brilliant plan to save those children most likely to be considered at-risk as well as reaching out to lower the recidivism rate in our prison populations. The group proposes, "to build a national, faith-based, on-line academy that will facilitate and coordinate the training of as many as possible of America's children at risk."

This is a project which can be attained. Wintley Phipps and his associates' idea is of such merit that I submit their statement into the RECORD and highly recommend studying it to all those either reading these printed words or viewing them on the THOMAS system.

OPENING STATEMENT, JULY 30, 1997

(By Wintley Phipps)

Mr. Speaker, just a few short weeks ago you called me into your office and shared with me your concern that too many of America's children were falling behind in this information age. You asked me to call together a few leaders for an informal dinner meeting, where we could explore concepts and strategies that might result in an initiative offering character development as well as educational and vocational preparedness for life in the 21st century.

Because of my respect for you, I took your expression of concern as a personal mandate and set upon a course to facilitate this meeting.

All of the people before you today are people that I love, respect, and deeply admire. The gifts, experience, and passion they display for children and the disadvantaged is not only extraordinary, but awe-inspiring.

We have with us today; one who has given me invaluable assistance in preparing for